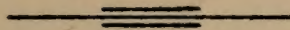


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THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SHERINGHAM



A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H
to which is appended
THE REPORT OF THE
P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

1 9 6 2

THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SHERINGHAM

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1 9 6 2

Chairman

Mr. Councillor H. C. Bishop.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Major E. S. Gates.

Councillor Mrs. R. P. Agutter.

Mr. Councillor A. E. Hamlin.

Councillor Miss G. C. Huntley.

Mr. Councillor D. J. Killingback.

Mr. Councillor J. H. Pegg.

Mr. Councillor B. Pigott.

Mr. Councillor S. J. Williams.

P. G. Holt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

R. H. Sershall,
Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Cert.R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector.
Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SHERINGHAM

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1962

To the Chairman and Members of
The Urban District Council of Sheringham.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1962. The estimated mid-year population was 4,600, which is a decrease of 40 since the previous Year. There was an excess of deaths over births, giving a natural decrease of 20, and there would therefore appear to be a small movement of people out of the district.

The general health of the district is satisfactory. The absence of serious infectious disease is noteworthy, although we tend to forget that these are only kept at bay by constant vigilance and by such active procedures as immunization. In the early part of the Year, special evening sessions were held in Sheringham in an attempt to vaccinate with the new oral poliomyelitis vaccine, the young adults who found it difficult to attend during the day. Our faith in this vaccine has been justified, as the incidence of poliomyelitis during 1962 in the whole Country was the lowest for 50 Years. The amount of death and suffering saved by immunization over the last few Years is beyond measure. There used to be about 55,000 cases of diphtheria annually in England and Wales with 3,000 deaths; now there is about 100 cases with an average 8 deaths. I believe that the public do not realise the real value of preventive medicine, and its vital importance to themselves and their children.

I would like to thank the Members of the Committee and the staff for their co-operation, and to express my appreciation of the great assistance given to me in the compilation of this report, by the staff of the Local Health Office.

General Statistics

Area in acres.....	929.
Population (Estimated).....	4,600.
Number of inhabited houses.....	1,796.
Total Rateable Value.....	£74,428.
Product of a Penny Rate.....	£298. 2. 5.

Topography

The Urban District of Sheringham is situated on the North Coast of Norfolk, in a region of wide open heaths, bounded to the North of the Town by the North Sea and to the South by a low range of wooded hills. It adjoins the Erpingham Rural District on three sides and has on its outskirts such picturesque places as the Roman Camp, Pretty Corner and the village of Upper Sheringham.

During the Summer months the resident population is greatly increased by an influx of visitors resorting to Sheringham for the bracing air, fine sands, golf links and scenery. It is one of the driest places in the British Isles as the air is extremely dry and bracing and consequently is highly recommended as a health resort.

The fishing industry in Sheringham still flourishes and is particularly well known for the excellence of its crabs and lobsters, although this industry is now largely superseded by the town's rapid development as a holiday centre and the increasing class who resort to Sheringham for its natural beauties and facilities.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births.</u>	Legitimate	29	30	59
	Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
		<u>31</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>63</u>

Live birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	13.7
Corrected rate (comparability factor 1.27)	17.4
National rate	18.0

There were 10 fewer births than in 1961, and the rate is considerably lower than last Year. The National birth rate is 0.6 higher than for 1961, and the highest since 1947. Illegitimate births represent some 6.3% of the total, compared with 4.1% last Year.

Still Births. There were 2 female still births, which is a rate of 30.8 per 1,000 total births, which is an improvement on last Year's rate of 39.5. There were no male or illegitimate still births. The National figure is 18.1, the lowest ever recorded.

Infant Mortality. There was 1 death of an illegitimate male child under the age of 1 Year, equivalent to a rate of 16 per 1,000 live births.

Mortality for England and Wales 21.4

DEATHS

The following deaths have been recorded by the Registrar-General, and, as usual, they are classified under 36 headings, based on the abbreviated list of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1955:-

					<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Measles	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	6	24	30
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Influenza	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of War	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
					<u>31</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>83</u>

VITAL STATISTICS (Continued)

Causes of Death (Continued).

There were seven fewer deaths than last Year, and as usual, the most important cause of death was heart disease, which accounted for about half of the total. 13 deaths were attributable to cancer compared with 15 in 1961. Once again there were no deaths from any infectious disease or maternal causes.

Death Rate for 1,000 of the estimated population for the last six Years:-

<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
13.2	18.3	14.0	15.9	19.4	18.0

Corrected Rate (Comparability factor 0.65)	11.7
National Rate	11.9

The figure for England and Wales has dropped 0.1 compared to last Year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following notifications of infectious disease have been received during the Year:-

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	Total
Measles	-	6	12	10	5	-	-	-	33
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	7	12	10	5	-	1	-	35

Tuberculosis.

It is most gratifying to report that once again there were no new cases of Tuberculosis notified. One name was removed from the register and there was one inward transfer, i.e. persons on a Tuberculosis Register who have moved into the district. Thus the total number of persons on the Register at the end of 1962 was unchanged.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	-	-	-	-	-
Inward transfers	1	-	-	-	1
Removed from register	1	-	-	-	1
No. of cases on register at 31. 12. 1962.	14	19	-	4	37

Shirley and Public Health Inspector.
Gert R. S. I. West and Wood Inspector.
Gert R. S. I. & S. I. E. B., N. A. T. H. I.,
R. H. Barnhill.

Gert R. S. Mont and Food Inspector.
Gert R. S. Mont and Public Health Inspector.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (Continued)

Tuberculosis (Continued).

Skin tests are performed on all children attaining the age of 13 Years to ascertain their susceptibility to Tuberculosis, and vaccination against the disease is offered to all who are deemed to be at risk. The table below shows the results in Area 2:-

B. C. G. Vaccination - 1962

No. of skin tests at Cromer and		
Sheringham Secondary Modern Schools	-	236
No. found positive	-	42
No. found negative and vaccinated	-	178

Although the mortality from Tuberculosis has fallen dramatically in recent Years, there is still quite a high incidence, and the disease is not beaten yet. Mass radiography still reveals a number of persons with active disease, and a recent report suggests that there may be 50,000 or more cases of unrecognised Tuberculosis among persons over 15 Years in this Country. It is a fact that 17% of children have acquired tuberculosis infection by the age of 13.

Smallpox Vaccination

The following table relates to persons vaccinated in Area No. 2 during 1962:-

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-14	15 & Over	Total	1961 Total
Primary	232	45	22	14	20	216	271	820	296
Re-Vaccination	-	1	2	3	9	353	790	1158	151

This large increase in the number of persons vaccinated was a result of the outbreak of smallpox which occurred at the beginning of the Year. These outbreaks occur every few Years and it is only as the result of thorough and painstaking work on the part of local authorities Health Departments that they are brought under control. Hence the need for vaccination in this Country, which is necessary anyway if one is to travel abroad. Older children and adults, if vaccinated for the first time, may have unpleasant reactions. It is therefore recommended that adults should undergo primary vaccination only when at risk, but every encouragement should be given to the protection of individuals while in infancy. Re-vaccination at a later date is then a safe and innocuous procedure.

Poliomyelitis.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination - 1962

In February, 1962, the Ministry of Health introduced the Sabin poliomyelitis vaccine (oral type) for mass vaccination of persons of all ages from 6 months to 40 Years, and public sessions were held at Sheringham. Three drops on a sugar lump (or in syrup for babies) in three doses at approximately 4-8 weeks intervals constitute the full primary course of vaccination. Where previously two injections of Salk vaccine have been given, the primary course may be completed by a further injection of Salk vaccine or a dose of Sabin oral vaccine within 7-12 months.

The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in Area No. 2 during 1962 in all three categories, i.e. (a) 3 injections of Salk vaccine, (b) 2 injections of Salk vaccine + 1 dose of oral vaccine and (c) 3 doses of oral vaccine:-

Poliomyelitis (Continued).

Age	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(a) Received three injections (Salk)	-	5	65	10	3	6	9	1	7	7	9	8	4
(b) Received third dose of oral	-	62	87	11	7	9	7	20	11	17	18	13	9
(c) Received three doses of oral	19	144	16	17	18	10	19	11	20	11	15	3	9

13	14	15-40	Others	Total
3	4	290	6	437
5	6	474	3	759
18	13	709	3	1055

Total number of primary vaccinations carried out in 1962	2251
--	------

Re-inforcing fourth doses were also resumed in February for children between the ages of 5-12 Years and a total of 492 children were dealt with in this category, 472 receiving the oral vaccine.

These figures relate to the Administrative Area No. 2 of Norfolk County Council, as separate figures for Sheringham are not available.

As a direct result of vaccination against poliomyelitis, the number of cases of this disease in England and Wales was lower in 1962 than it has been for nearly half a century.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisation against diphtheria is usually combined with that against Whooping Cough and Tetanus so as to reduce the total number of injections required. As I forecast in last Year's report, the number of immunisations carried out in 1962 was considerably less than in the previous Year. This is because the campaign to bring up to date the immunised state of the school children in the district was completed by the beginning of 1962, and the very high figures of 1961 are unlikely to be repeated.

1962
Diphtheria Immunisation
Area No.2

Age at 31.12.62. i.e. born in Year	-1 1962	1 1961	2 1960	3 1959	4 1958	5-9 1953-57	10-14 1948-52	Total under 15 Years
Total immunised during 1962	91	178	21	5	5	35	16	351
Ditto - Booster	-	4	5	24	3	93	27	156

The various antigens used were as follows:-

	Primary	Booster
Triple Antigen (Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus)	= 308	38
Combined Antigen (Diphtheria/Tetanus)	= 39	32
Combined Antigen (Diphtheria/Pertussis)	= 1	-
Single Antigen (Diphtheria only)	= 3	86
	<u>351</u>	<u>156</u>

TETANUS IMMUNISATION - A total of 346 children under 15 Years of age and 578 persons over the age of 15 Years were inoculated during the Year with tetanus toxoid and a further 58 received a booster injection. Thus, by including those inoculated with triple or combined antigen, a grand total of 1399 persons of all ages received protection against tetanus during 1962 in Area No. 2.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

For the purpose of carrying out the service provided by the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act of 1946, the Cromer Urban District, the Sheringham Urban District and the Erpingham Rural District, are combined to form County Area No. 2. These services include midwifery, the care of mothers and young children, vaccination and immunisation, home nursing, mental health, prevention of illness, care and after care, home helps and the ambulance service.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The town is served by an infant welfare clinic held twice a month at the St. Peter's Parish Hall, Waterbank Road. The domiciliary service is provided by a District Nurse/Midwife and a full time Health Visitor, both of whom are in attendance at the clinic, together with the Medical Officer.

All children under five are visited regularly in their homes by the Health Visitor, who takes over from the Midwife when the baby is two weeks old. Children of five years and over come under the supervision of the school nurse.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

This is carried out by the Assistant County Medical Officer and by the General Practitioners. Sessions for vaccination and immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis are arranged at clinics, schools and General Practitioners' surgeries.

School Medical Service.

This takes up a considerable amount of time as every one of the 28 schools in the area is visited annually and on those occasions a full examination of all children in the appropriate age group is carried out. They are seen during their first Year at school, at 10 Years and before leaving; if any defects are discovered, they are referred for treatment or investigation. Children in whom there is thought to be a need for supervision are seen every Year. Apart from the routine visits, many special visits to schools are made for such purposes as immunisation, mental ascertainment, examination when transport to school is believed necessary, and so on. The vision of all pupils is tested at eight years as a routine.

General Welfare.

These services are administered in the district by the Local Welfare Officer, who is in attendance and available for interview at:-

Sheringham U. D. C. Offices 2. - 2. 30 p.m. Tuesday.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Although the health of the Nation has never been better, there is still a tremendous amount of ignorance and superstition about the needs of the human body. Few people realise that prevention of illness is not the same as positive health, and that one can be quite free of any disease and yet feel quite ill. People's ideas about health and disease profoundly affect their own state of health, and one of the commonest notions is that one cannot be healthy without taking various medicaments. For example, if you feel tired and rundown, then a "tonic" is needed; I would have thought that a rest and plenty of good food would be more effective, or it may mean that you have problems on your mind. Similarly, if you wish to slim down a little, then you take "slimming foods" instead of just eating less of the richer foods. Then, if you suffer from constipation, you require pills or medicine instead of adjusting your diet.

Modern advertising does not help matters, especially television. Very often, distorted ideas of health are being put across and it would appear that without a constant supply of pills, medicines, vitamins and lotions, the human body cannot function properly. The grave danger is in the idea that the slightest deviation from normal requires immediate relief with medicine or tablets. It is an uphill task countering these false notions, but I suppose it is one of the neurosis of modern life.

Your obedient Servant,

P. G. HOLT.
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

June, 1963.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(The Report of the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector)

1. Water. - The Eastern Gas Board serve water to all the properties within the Urban District by a piped supply. The collecting ground, pumping station and reservoirs are situated in the Sheringham Woods, a situation which is isolated and enclosed approximately half-a-mile South of the Town.

The water is derived:-

- (a) From springs situated within the collecting grounds and stored in reservoirs.
 - (b) From two deep wells sunk in chalk approximately 400 feet deep. The water is pumped into a reservoir at a higher level to supply by gravitation the high-lying parts of the Town.
- (i) (a) Quality of Water. - On behalf of the Eastern Gas Board, the Counties Public Health Laboratory carried out monthly bacteriological examinations and half-yearly chemical analysis of the treated water as supplied in this Urban District during the period under review, all of which proved to be of a very high standard of purity. Certificates giving the result of these bacteriological and chemical examinations are exhibited in the Showroom of the Eastern Gas Board's premises in Sheringham, for the perusal of the general public. Chlorine residue tests are carried out daily on the Spring and Well waters, both treated and untreated.
- (b) Quantity of Water. - The quantity of water supplied in the Urban District is sufficient for all purposes during dry weather. The quantity of water obtained from the various springs naturally varies a little during the Summer and dry weather, but the level of the water in the wells varies little however much it is pumped and has never shown signs of failing.
- (ii) The water supplied within the Urban District is not liable to plumbo-solvent action, as the p.H Reaction of the water is neutral or on the alkaline side of neutrality. All the water service pipes are laid on in galvanised wrought iron.
- (iii) No action has been found necessary in respect of any form of contamination of the water supply.
- (iv) (a) Number of dwelling-houses supplied direct from public water mains 1,780.
Number of population supplied from public water mains 4,600.
- (b) Number of dwelling-houses supplied by means of stand pipes 51.
Number of population supplied by means of stand pipes 150.

2. Drainage and Sewerage. - The Urban District is sewered throughout with a system needing improvement as it is not capable of dealing with excessive and sudden rainfall.

The Council's Consulting Engineers have submitted schemes for:-

- (a) The provision of a 24" dia. C.I. pipe Sea Outfall 367 yards long to replace the present defective and worn out Outfall pipe, and
- (b) Relieving the main sewers at points of surcharge.

/The.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA - (Continued)

The work of providing the new 24" dia. Sea Outfall sewer (Scheme (a)) was near completion at the end of the period under review and it is intended to consider scheme (b) for relieving the main sewers on the completion of scheme (a).

3. Rivers and Streams. - One stream runs through the Urban District and it has not been found necessary to take any action during the period to check pollution.
4. (a) Closet Accommodation. All houses, excepting two modern, one old house, and three unfit houses, in the Urban District are connected to the sewer and have modern type water closets.
- (b) Public Cleansing. House refuse bins are emptied once weekly, using an 18 cu. yd. diesel Karrier "Dual-Tip" refuse collection vehicle for this service. It is found necessary in the Summer months to make twice weekly collections of refuse from boarding houses and hotels. House refuse is disposed of by the method of controlled tipping on a site on the outskirts of the District. Trade refuse is collected separately and the cost of collection recovered from the occupier.
- (c) Schools. The Schools are of a modern type, the water supply and sanitary conditions being quite satisfactory.
- (d) Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws. There is no Common Lodging House or Offensive Trade in the Urban District.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

- (a) Inspections and Visits. The following inspections and visits have been carried out during the period:-

Sanitary routine inspections and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	350
Inspections and re-visits in connection with Housing Act						
	procedure	...	...	...	...	19
Slaughterhouse meat inspection visits	...	...	...	...	...	115
Inspections and re-visits in connection with Discretionary						
	and Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	37
Drainage inspections and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	79
Food premises and food inspection visits	...	...	...	...	...	25
Factory inspections	...	...	...	...	...	33
Council houses and Council property inspections and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	156
Visits in connection with caravans and tents	...	...	...	...	...	17
Visits in connection with refuse collection	...	...	...	...	...	27
Rats and mice destruction inspections and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	205
Dirty premises inspections and re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	11
Visits in connection with infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	59
Inspections and re-visits in connection with Surveyor's						
	general duties	...	...	...	...	461

- (b) Action taken in consequence of inspections:-

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Statutory Notices served under the Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

- (c) Result of Action taken in consequence of Notices served:-

Defects remedied by Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
" " " Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA (Continued)

(d) Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which a Closing Order was made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 ...	Nil.
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an Undertaking to make fit was accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	2

(e) Summary of work carried out as a result of Formal and Informal Action:-

Defective drainage renewed	20
Drainage unblocked and cleansed	13
Water Closet pedestals renewed	5
Sinks renewed	2
Sink waste pipes renewed and trapped	2
Roofs repaired	7
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	3
Eaves guttering and downpipes repaired or renewed	5
Windows repaired	2
Doors repaired or renewed	3
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	5
Firegrates repaired or renewed	2
Floors repaired or renewed	3
Water closets rebuilt	2
Damp walls repaired and treated	5
Dirty premises cleansed	9

(f) Number of inspections and visits in connection with the duties of Surveyor:-

Number of Building Plans submitted for approval	85
" " " " approved	80
" " " " for houses and bungalows	13 (64 houses)
" " " " for conversions	2
" " " " for additions and alterations	25
" " " " for bathrooms	10
" " " " for garages	22
" " " " for water closet	1
" " " " for store sheds	4
" " " " for development layout	2
" " " " for Church	1

Visits in connection with inspection of:-

Foundations	47
Damp proof courses	47
General building byelaw inspections	153

Number of drain tests carried out in new buildings 26

Number of new houses erected during the period:-

By the Local Authority	Nil.
By other persons	9
Conversion of premises - into family units	5

Number of applications for Discretionary Grants	Nil.
" " " " " approved	Nil.
" " " " Standard Grants	8
" " " " approved	8
" " visits in connection with Grant applications	33

(g) Shops. - No action under this heading has been found necessary.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA (Continued)

- (h) Camping Sites. - Two sites within the Urban District have been licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, conforming with the model standards and providing standings and all the facilities required for one hundred and thirty-three caravans.
- (i) Smoke Abatement. - No action under this heading has been found necessary.
- (j) Swimming baths and pools. - There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public in the Urban District.
- (k) Eradication of Bed Bugs. - No evidence has been found of bed bugs in this Urban District.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

- (a) Milk Supply. There are no milk producers or cowkeepers within the Urban District.
The Norfolk County Council is the Licensing Authority for designated milks.

Seventy-three samples of Pasteurised milk have been taken during the period by the Norfolk County Council Medical Officer's Department from the Sheringham premises and vehicles of East Coast Dairies Ltd., and all samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

Ice Cream. Six samples of Ice Cream were taken during the period from retailers in the Urban District and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Norwich, for bacteriological examination, resulting in all samples being Provisional Grade I.
- (b) Adulteration, Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food. The appropriate Authority under this heading is the Norfolk County Council.
- (c) Nutrition. No special work on the dissemination of knowledge on this subject has been considered necessary.
- (d) Shellfish. No shellfish are gathered within the area of the Urban District.
- (e) Food Hygiene Regulations. Inspections of food premises in the Urban District have been made and it has been unnecessary to take any statutory or legal action in this matter.
- (f) Meat Inspection. There are eight butchers shops within the Urban District.

One Slaughterhouse is licensed in the Urban District, which is owned and used by a Sheringham butcher for the supply of meat to his retail business in the Town. After consultation with all Sheringham butchers and organisations representing the interests concerned, as required under Section 3 (1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, a "Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities" was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, giving the necessary information in detail of this particular slaughterhouse. The Minister has accepted this Report and appointed the 1st. July, 1963, as the day from which this slaughterhouse must comply with the Construction Regulations.

Two Sheringham butchers use a Slaughterhouse situate in the adjoining Rural District for their meat supply, the remainder purchase their meat from fresh meat wholesalers.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (Continued)

(f) Meat Inspection - (Continued).

A statement follows of the number of animals slaughtered, inspected and condemned in whole or part at the licensed Slaughterhouse in the Urban District:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	233	-	6	106	327	-
Number inspected	233	-	6	106	327	-
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	42	-	-	-	26	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	18.45	-	-	-	8.26	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.3	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The total weight of carcase parts and organs condemned amounted to 1,387 lbs.

Attention is drawn to the decrease in the number of Pigs affected by Tuberculosis and the complete absence of this disease in cattle.

FOODSTUFFS.

42 lbs. of tinned meat, 7 lbs. of sausages, 48 lbs. of prawns were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

FACTORIES ACT. 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	22	3	Nil.
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	21	11	2	Nil.
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total	25	33	5	Nil.

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	Nil	-	-
Total	5	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instan- ces of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosec- utions (7)
Boot and Shoe Making	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Your obedient Servant,

R. H. SERSHALL.

Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Cert R.S.I. Meat and Food Inspector.

Surveyor and Public Health
Inspector.

